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It seems that Mr. Cox has not yet made up

his mind regarding his accepting or rejecting

the Turkish mission.

AUSTRIA, it is said, laughs at the present

condition of England, or "England's humili-

ation," says the cable.

GENERAL GRANT continues to improve.

Everybody will be happy over the General's

apparent chances for a longer life.

A BATTLE is reported from Winnipeg as

having been fought all day Saturday, be-

tween Riel and Middleton's forces.

The Indiana delegation in Washington

will to-day bear down upon the White

House, to push Colonel Denby for a foreign

mission.

The most disgraceful case of minority rep-

resentation was R. B. Hayes, Esq., sitting in

the White House, with nearly 250,000 votes

less than were cast for Tilden and Hendricks.

Among the other society notes of the day we

are happy to note that Miss Ada Sweet, of the Chicago

Pension Agency is not going out very much just

now—Lincoln (Nab.) State Journal.

Not "not just now." The 20th of June is

the day fixed, to be exact. She can take an

sailing on the 14th of July.

"SPEAKING of the price of wheat," said

one of Milwaukee's oldest operators re-

cently, "prices the past year have been re-

markably low, and during my experience I

have never seen May wheat go below seventy

cents, as it did some time ago before the for-

eign complications influenced values." He

continued: "In 1879 Jim Keene and Jesse

Hoyt, of New York, got a corner in Decem-

ber, and wheat was worth \$1.31, but the next

month it took a tumble and fully \$5,000,000

was lost on the deal. Since that time wheat

hasn't been worth much money, and since

England feels disposed to throw up the

sponge the outlook for high prices is very

dismal."

QUICK a historic house was moved at Char-

lotte, N. C., last Friday. A Raleigh special

said that it was the stopping place of Jeff

Davis when in Charlotte, and it was from the

steps of this house that he made the speech

in which he referred to the assassination of

President Lincoln as an act deeply to be re-

gretted, and proclaiming to the people that

it was a deplorable affair. This speech was

greatly distorted by some Northern papers.

There are some who may yet believe that

Davis spoke exultantly of the killing of Lin-

coln. There are those still living who heard

the memorable speech, and whose testimony

has vindicated Davis from the false charges

and statements made against him.

No wonder the organs wail and howl every

time a Republican is turned out of the

departments at Washington. It is claimed that

the departments are full of spies. The

Cleveland Plaindealer gives some interesting

information on this point. It is currently

reported from Washington that every night

by 12 o'clock Mr. James G. Blaine is apprised

of what has been done during the day in

every department of the Government. This

information is imparted to him by Repub-

lican office holders who are retained in office.

While professing non-partisanship in order to

retain their places, these fellows are acting

as spies upon an administration to which

they are at heart bitterly opposed. The soon-

er the official is applied to their heads the

better for the administration, which should

be in the hands of its friends. These Repub-

lican spies at Washington frequently boast

that they are "quartering on the enemy,"

and gleefully jingle the dollars they receive

from the Treasury in payment of their sal-

aries, declaring that they are pulling the

wool over the eyes of a Democratic adminis-

tration that was chosen in order that there

might be a radical change in departments

that were known to be corrupt under Repub-

lican rule.

THE Postmaster of Washington, D. C.,

seems to have been an "offensive partisan."

made a good Postmaster. In that case I would ask to be shown in what particular I have been derelict in my duty. I am no egotist, but I think the people of the city will say that I have handled the office well. I do not expect to stay. I am a Republican, and I do not think any Republican should expect to retain his office. He might change his politics, it is true, in order to retain his place, but that I could not do. I am so thoroughly Republican in all my principles that it would be impossible for me to change."

OUR COLORED MINISTER TO HAYTI.

Dr. Thompson, who was very recently nominated by the President to represent this country at Hayti, is most favorably spoken of by all those who have had any opportunity to hear anything about him. The colored people of the country and the Democratic party particularly may rest assured that he is very much of an improvement over Williams, who was appointed by Mr. Arthur and promptly confirmed by the Republican Senate. Dr. Thompson was recently interviewed, as soon as the appointment was known, in New York, where he lives. He said that the appointment was a pleasure to him, though he only knew of it through the papers. Over his desk in his office hung a picture of the President, and as he looked at it he said he believed, without being egotistical, that his appointment manifested the feeling of the Democratic party towards the colored race. He would certainly accept the position when his commission arrived.

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, editor and proprietor of the Freeman, the leading journal for colored people in New York city, said to a World reporter: "I am not surprised at the appointment, and shall not be surprised at any appointment President Cleveland may make of capable colored Democrats or Liberal-Independent colored Republicans. I expect him to pursue this policy towards the colored people. I expect that Mr. Cleveland and his party will pursue this policy towards the colored people, because it is the first opportunity the party has had since the war to demonstrate to the whole country, and the colored people in particular, that the party is not the rabid hater and implacable enemy of the race which the Republican party and its organs and spokesmen have insisted it to be. The Democratic party, I was sure from the beginning, would not throw away this opportunity to win to its support its just percentage of the intelligent colored vote of the North and West."

"I regard the appointment of Dr. Thompson," he continued, "as very significant, because he was taken from the North. The Republican party has ignored the Northern colored people, the only prominent appointments made from this section having been that of E. D. Bassett, of Connecticut, in 1869, by President Grant, as Minister and Consul General to Hayti, and Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, by President Arthur, to be Minister Resident at Liberia. I am pleased that President Cleveland has made this appointment, and I trust he will make others of its sort. In this way the colored people will entirely lose their fear of the Democratic party, be reassured in their rights as citizens, and be free to pursue such course in an election as they shall determine by the character of the men placed in nomination and the grave issues upon which these men stand. The Democratic party has it in its power to draw large accessions of strength from the ranks of colored voters, and I shall be surprised if it permits the opportunity to pass unimproved." The interests of the colored race are quite as safe bound up with the Democratic party as they were or will be with the Republican party.

WILL ENGLAND PROHIBIT?

An anecdote dramatized a few years since represented an American and an Englishman making a tour of the world in company. While going through an interior section of India they encountered a funeral ceremony of a Prince, which included the cremation of his wife, a young English woman, along with the remains of the deceased. The live widow was bound and dragged by the heathen priests upon the pile of fagots, and amidst her cries and protests they fired the pile. The much bewhiskered and dignified Englishman, stepping forward and extending an arm, pompously proclaimed: "In the name of the English Government I protest against this outrage!" The priest, without the fear of the protest before their eyes, continued fanning the flames. But the young American after observing the proceedings for a moment, drew his revolver and ejaculated: "In the name of the American Government, I prohibit this outrage!" and so saying, shot down two or three of the priests, when the rest, with their followers, took to their heels, while the young American rescued the English girl from the crematory.

So to-day, as of late, the Englishman has only been protesting, while the Russian has been sacrificing the possessions of the Amer. England's ally. Very dignified is Sir John Bull in his side whiskers and solemn protests, but the heathen Cossack military priests are going on with the funeral business in Afghanistan. England needs some of the "I prohibit" nerve of the American tourist. She has protested too long. If she isn't going to surrender she should stop protesting and draw her revolver, and begin firing as she shouts: "I prohibit this outrage!"

A WEATHER WAIL.

If the Weather Court please, we ask for a change of venue for the trial of the May case. Evidently the court is prejudiced. It is giving us the cold shoulder. Its justice is untempered with mercy. We call for a change of venue to a court where the prisoners, May, can get out on a writ of habeas corpus for the enjoyment of clear skies, warm sunshine and balmy breezes. Her guards are tired of overcoats, waterproofs, gum boots and whisky punches. They are sighing to wear spring suits and low-quarter shoes, and to quaff lager beer. Her children, imprisoned with her, are crying for ponies.

spring flowers and fishing frolics. Here we are in the 11th of the month, and afraid to venture beyond the front gate without being fully in winter attire. Teeth are chattering beneath foreheads that should be beading with perspiration. This is all unsatisfactory. The Weather Court has acted unfairly by us. It is as indifferent to our needs as the administration to the Indiana Democracy. We trust the coming week will bring us more sunshine and more Republican removals; more warm days and more Democratic appointments to postoffices.

The appointment of Mr. Graves to be Chief of the Bureau of Engraving seems to have been a promotion. Mr. Graves has been Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Already some of the gushing and unreliable Washington correspondents of the Republican organs are endeavoring to make the appointment unpopular among Democrats, because they say that Mr. Graves was a Republican. This is true to a certain extent, but as he voted for Mr. Cleveland last November, he should not be a very bitter dose for Democrats. The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives some valuable points as to this appointment, from which we take our information, and he pronounces it a most important and commendable appointment. Graves is one of the few government officers who, during recent Republican administrations, openly and persistently expressed their discontent with methods then in vogue, and frankly advocated the introduction of administrative reform methods. He is one of the best equipped men in the Government service. He entered the Treasury Department in 1863, when a very young man, and in the lowest grade of clerkship. He has risen through every successive grade; has held in turn every responsible position in the Treasury's office; has been on investigating and examining boards and commissions of every kind; has had the confidence and esteem of each successive Secretary of the Treasury, and has instituted or been prominently identified with every administrative reform in that department. His knowledge of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving is probably more thorough, accurate and practical than that of any other Government officer. He planned and virtually executed the reorganization of that bureau some years ago, and has accomplished many important reforms and improvements in that service. For more than twenty years his civil service and administrative reform views have been well known in department circles, but nearly all that time lack of sympathy and support on the part of his superior officers has kept his work in the background. On account of his knowledge and ability Graves was selected by Secretary Manning as a member of the commission to investigate the several bureaus of the Treasury department. During the last ten years he has been a decidedly dissatisfied Republican, and last November he voted for Mr. Cleveland. He is in thorough and earnest accord with the administrative reform policy of the administration. He has for years been a pronounced, outspoken revenue reformer. That man is a good Democrat. He will stick to the party in all probability.

SOME statistics recently published give the "returns" of the British army for last year. The total effective strength of all ranks of the British army last year was, on January 1, 181,227. For the first six months of the year the number did not vary greatly. On the 1st of July it was 181,580, and on the first of every succeeding month it had somewhat increased until, on December 1, it had reached 188,216, giving an average for the twelve months of 181,904. The principal arms that go to make up this total are: Household Cavalry, 1,301; Cavalry of the Line, 15,657; Horse Artillery, 4,276; Artillery, 27,451; Engineers, 5,573; Foot Guards, 5,862; Infantry of the Line, 115,245; Colonial Corps, 2,348. Of these 181,904 of all ranks, 7,097 were commissioned officers, 623 warrant officers, 12,186 sergeants or farriers, 3,302 were trumpeters, drummers or buglers, and 159,796 rank and file.

More than one-half of the army were in 1884 employed abroad. Thus, while on an average 61,165 men of all ranks were stationed in England, 24,429 in Ireland, and only 3,400 in Scotland, making a total of 89,004 for the United Kingdom, no fewer than 95,000 were on service abroad. By the 1st of January, 1885, the numbers had risen to 188,657, and of these 78,399 were stationed at home, 15,269 in Egypt, 26,013 in the colonies, and 57,928 in the East Indies. The rest were on passage from one station to another.

POSTMASTER PEARSON, of New York, would not let his employees vote on election day, and he is reappointed in the interest of "civil service reform." Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, allowed his employees to exercise the highest privilege and discharge the most solemn duty of citizenship, and he is removed for "offensive partisanship."—Indianapolis Journal.

Postmaster Pearson did not put the slightest obstacle in the way of his employees on election day. Palmer shut his office up the day that Blaine was in Chicago, that the employees might swell the "spontaneous outburst of the people" for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It is not expected that the Journal will see any difference in the action of these two Postmasters, or if it does it will be favorable to Palmer.

CURRENT NOTE AND COMMENT.

FELLOWS who are shouting and hooting for war in London may not feel quite so happy and bellicose when shivering or scorching in trenches or laid up in hospitals.—Atlanta Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

GENTLEMEN in Georgia who are waiting for office should be of good cheer. The blackberry and watermelon crops will soon be at hand. There is more consolation in a Georgia watermelon than a Consulate.—Macon Telegraph.

But what the people of Virginia are particularly anxious to see is the President's ban at work in the Federal office of Virginia. There is hardly a Postmaster or a Postoffice Inspector, or a revenue official in Virginia

who does not owe his appointment to Mahone's influence, and that being the case, the sooner such an official is removed the better for the civil service. Reform demands hundreds of changes in this State, and President Cleveland can not long delay action in this direction.—Richmond State.

BEFORE the war closes at Penjdeh it is hoped a cannon-ball will hit the name of the place in the middle and knock the joint of it. If the Afghanistans can't get along without it they might hitch it onto the end, a la Wilhelm.—Norristown Herald.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, than whom there is no closer and more accurate observer of industrial movements in public life, has recently expressed the opinion that the year before us will bring about the restoration of general business prosperity.—Albany Evening Journal.

NEVER in the history of the world have bad finances prevented a war; besides, Russia has over a hundred million subjects, and ever so many hundred thousand square miles of territory. The paper manufacturers will turn out as much money as the Government wants.—Quoted in the Chicago Citizen.

THE selection of Mr. Lothrop, of Michigan, as Minister to Russia is attributed to President Cleveland himself. Mr. Lothrop is a well-known Detroit lawyer. He is a man advanced in life, is rich, respectable and highly successful as a practitioner. He has always been a Democrat. He was a staunch Union man during the war, but he has not attracted much attention upon the stage of National politics. He will be a decided improvement upon Alphonso Taft. He was enthusiastically backed for the place by Don M. Dickenson, the skillful manager of the Democratic party in Michigan.—New York World.

ONE of the characters of Kennebec County is a smart lady peddler, who does a thriving business driving about the country and dicker with the farmers' wives along the highways. Her stock in trade is a trunk filled with knick-knacks and Yankee notions of various descriptions, which she barter for paper tags, as a rule, although other articles are received when a favorable trade can be made. Recently she drove home with a hen among her proceeds of the day's work. She almost invariably secures a good-sized load of paper tags, which are disposed of at a paying advance on the purchasing price.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

PERSONALS.

YOUNG ADAM FOREPAUGH, the circus man, never wears a necktie.

FRED DOUGLASS has decided to make a European tour if removed from office.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is said to be the member of the Cabinet who makes the best appearance in society.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President of the Massachusetts Bicycle Club, has ridden 13,500 miles on his wheel.

MRS. MARY BENJAMIN, a sister of Commodore Perry, is still living in Ames, Iowa. She is over 100 years of age.

CHRISTIAN, King of Denmark, may do very well as an arbitrator, since one of his daughters is the wife of Wales, while another daughter is wife of the Czar, and the old man ought to be able to keep peace in the family.

MRS. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who is quite white while Frederick is only approachably so, has considerable literary culture and will accompany her husband abroad, note-book in hand, to record their mutual impressions, with a view to a future book of travels.

THE actor Irving's last trip must have been a great financial success, as his weekly remittances to London during the season were in round thousands—sometimes five, often six. Irving told a friend just before he sailed that he had learned a good deal from American actors, and that John McCullough was the object of his particular admiration.

ROBERT W. CRISWELL, just appointed editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is thirty-five years old, and fifteen years ago was pumping an oil-well at Petrolia. Entering the newspaper business, he became editor of the Titusville World, making quite a reputation as a humorist. He has been on the Enquirer for several years.

ON his return from his visit to General Grant, Mr. George W. Childs recalled to his Philadelphia friends that the General was not the only member of the Grant family who had had the satisfaction of reading his own obituary, "since several years ago, when Mrs. Sartoris was reported dead in England, the American newspapers were filled with beautiful obituaries, which Nellie read with great satisfaction."

THE administration will be well represented at Saratoga this summer. Secretary Manning will be there, and so will Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, together with a large number of others who occupy positions of more or less prominence under the Government. It is not probable that Mr. Cleveland will take a vacation. If he leaves the city at all it will be but for two or three days at a time. During July, August and September he will spend his evenings at the Soldiers' Home, which is a delightful rural retreat, driving back to the White House every morning in time to begin the day's labors at the customary hour.

WORK for Kosses. (Chicago News.)

"Is this O'Donovan Rossa?"

"Yes, sir—that's me."

"I called to see if I could get you to blow

up something for me."

"Well, I am in Chicago for the purpose of

lecturing, but I don't mind blowing up a

building or two in an incidental way. What

is it you want blown up, an orphan asylum

or the home for decrepit women?"

"Neither; it's a balloon."

Wanted to Have Him Die.

He was his rich old uncle,

With great big piles of tin,

And they resolved that he should die,

That they might make it in.

They did not go and mix him

Any poisoned tea to drink,

But just gave him a ticket

To a roller-skating rink.

MEN OF THE HOUR.



CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK, WHO WILL

PROBABLY ARBITRATE UPON THE QUESTION IN

DISPUTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The statement is made on good authority that the King of Denmark will be accepted by Russia and England to arbitrate upon the question of the alleged violation by Russia, in attacking the Afghans on March 30, of the agreement made between England and that power on March 17. That agreement, as the reader will remember, provided for the non-advance of either the Russian or Afghan troops from the positions they occupied at the time, until something further should be done by the European governments interested toward the settlement of the frontier question, and in pursuance of which the movement of either Afghan or Russian forces would be proper.

From the evenly balanced relations of Christian IX., King of Denmark, with the royal families of Russia and England, his selection to arbitrate on the question stated, seems to be natural and wise. He is the father of the Princesses of Wales, who, in the course of nature, will be the Queen Consort of England when her husband shall ascend the throne, and of the Empress of Russia, wife of Alexander III.

The King of Denmark is the first sovereign of the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. When Frederick VII. died, on November 15, 1863, this direct male line of Oldenburg, which had been the reigning family of Denmark since 1448, A. D., became extinct. Anticipating this event, the great Powers of Europe, "taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace," signed a treaty in London on May 8, 1862, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct descendants of his union with the Princess Louise, of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, or Parliament, of the country most interested, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1863.

Under the provisions stated, Christian IX. ascended the throne, November 15, 1864. In March of the same year his daughter, Alexandra, had been married to the Prince of Wales, and his son, Prince Wilhelm, had been elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I., by the Greek National Assembly. Subsequently, November 9, 1866, the King's daughter, Maria Dagmar, was married to the heir apparent of Russia, now the Emperor Alexander III. The next year, October 27, 1867, the King of Greece, son of Christian IX. of Denmark, was married to Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia. The history of the present royal family of Denmark is one of the most interesting pages in contemporary European chronicles. When, May 26, 1842, Prince Christian was married to Louise, daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, it could not have been foreseen that these comparatively obscure persons would become reigning King and Queen of a country to which neither of them was native, matrimonially related to England and Russia, and parents of the King of Greece. Their children, not mentioned elsewhere in this article, are Prince Frederick, heir-apparent, who was married, in 1870, to the Princess Louise, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway, the Princess Thyra, married to the Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, and the Prince Waldemar, who was born in 1858.

The most important domestic event during the reign of Christian IX. has been the lease by Denmark of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, in 1864, which was ceded to Austria and Prussia, after a war disastrous to the Danish arms. By the treaty of 1867, after the war between Austria and Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein was made a province of Prussia.

Denmark has a population of about two millions. The inhabitants are a well educated and thriving people, and are a nation blessed with the constituents of real prosperity and happiness, though little among the proud powers of Europe.

Senator Vest and the President.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

The way in which two bright men like

President Cleveland and Senator Vest coun-

ter on one another is worth record.

"Mr. President, I've called frankly to say

to you that if you nominate Mr. Pearson I

will vote to reject him, and try to get others

to do so."

"That is your right, Senator," rejoined Mr.

Cleveland, "but will you tell me why you

propose to do so in case I should nominate